

Whereas Senator Curtis was admitted to the bar in 1930 and had a private law practice in Minden, Nebraska prior to his service in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas Senator Curtis served in Congress longer than any other Nebraskan: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Carl Curtis, former Member of the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the house of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Carl Curtis.

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SENATE RESOLUTION 247—COMMEMORATING AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE MADE BY THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES WHILE SERVING AS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BURNS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. WARNER, Mr. GORTON, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 247

Commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

Whereas the well-being of all citizens of this country is preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas more than 700,000 men and women, at great risk to their personal safety, presently serve their fellow citizens in their capacity as guardians of peace;

Whereas peace officers are the front line in preserving our children's right to receive an education in a crime-free environment, which is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas 134 peace officers lost their lives in the performance of their duty in 1999, and a total of nearly 15,000 men and women have now made that supreme sacrifice;

Whereas every year 1 in 9 officers is assaulted, 1 in 25 officers is injured, and 1 in 4,400 officers is killed in the line of duty; and

Whereas, on May 15, 2000, more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in our Nation's Capital to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor them and all others before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes May 15, 2000, as Peace Officers Memorial Day, in honor of Federal, State, and local officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am joined by 28 of my col-

leagues in submitting this resolution to keep alive in the memory of all Americans, the sacrifice and commitment of those men and women who lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers. Specifically, this resolution would designate May 15, 2000, as National Peace Officers Memorial Day.

As a former deputy sheriff, I know first-hand the risks which law enforcement officers face everyday on the front lines protecting our communities. Currently, more than 700,000 men and women who serve this nation as our guardians of law and order do so at a great risk. Every year, about 1 in 9 officers is assaulted, 1 in 25 officers is injured, and 1 in 4,400 officers is killed in the line of duty. There are few communities in this country that have not been impacted by the senseless death of a police officer.

In 1999, approximately 135 federal, state and local law enforcement officers have given their lives in the line of duty and nearly 15,000 men and women have made that supreme sacrifice during the past century. We can be heartened by knowing that fewer police officers died in 1999 than in any year since 1965.

According to National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund Chairman Craig W. Floyd, "a combination of factors appears to be making life safer for our officers including better training, improved equipment, the increased use of bullet-resistant vests, and the overall drop of crime."

On May 15, 2000, more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in our Nation's Capital to join with the families of their fallen comrades, past and present, who by their faithful and loyal devotion to their responsibilities have rendered a dedicated service to their communities and, in doing so, have established for themselves an enviable and enduring reputation for preserving the rights and security of all citizens.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this important resolution.

I ask unanimous consent that letters of support be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM,

Washington, DC, January 24, 2000.

Hon. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL,
U.S. Senate,

Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR CAMPBELL: I am writing on behalf of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) in support of your efforts to secure Congressional designation of May 15 as Peace Officers Memorial Day. PERF, an association of police executives primarily from the larger police agencies in the United States, believes that this is a fitting and appropriate tribute that honors not only those officers for their sacrifice, but their brave families, the law enforcement agencies they represented, and the grieving communities for whom they died serving. As we all work to improve American policing and the criminal justice system, it

is important to remember the individual American police officers who have for nearly two centuries served our communities and all too often made the ultimate sacrifice.

Thank you for your efforts and the efforts of your colleagues in introducing this measure to honor America's law enforcement officers.

Sincerely,

CHUCK WEXLER,
Executive Director.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF POLICE OFFICERS,

Alexandria, VA, January 20, 2000.

Hon. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR CAMPBELL: The International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) is an affiliate of the Service Employees International Union. The IBPO is the largest police union in the AFL-CIO.

On behalf of the over 50,000 members of the IBPO, I wish to thank you for introducing legislation to designate May 15, 2000 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day. This legislation is a tribute to the more than 700,000 men and women who protect our citizens.

Your legislation serves as a solemn reminder of the sacrifice and commitment to safety that peace officers make on our behalf. In 1999 over 130 peace officers lost their lives while in the performance of their job.

As a former law enforcement official, you know firsthand the dangers these peace officers face. Your legislation not only honors the peace officers fallen in the line of duty but to their surviving families.

Once again, thank you for all your help honoring America's peace officers.

Sincerely,

KENNETH T. LYONS,
National President.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.,
Washington, DC, January 21, 2000.

Hon. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR CAMPBELL: On behalf of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), representing 4,000 unions and associations and 250,000 sworn law enforcement officers, I want to express our wholehearted support for a Senate Resolution to recognize the brave men and women of law enforcement, who have paid the ultimate sacrifice.

Every year, for one week during the month of May, the law enforcement community pays tribute and honors the fallen heroes who have died in the line of duty at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Serving on the Board of Directors at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and as a former Detroit Police officer for twenty-five years, I truly appreciate a day for all Americans to recognize and commemorate, with surviving family members, those who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

Every day law enforcement officers put their lives on the line to serve and protect our communities. Over the past few years, we have experienced a steady decrease in violent crime throughout our neighborhoods and cities. However, this does not come at a small price. In 1999, approximately 135 of our Nation's finest lost their lives protecting the citizens of this country. We need to honor and remember these outstanding men and woman every year.

Thank you for your dedication in advancing the interests of the law enforcement community. I look forward to working with you in the 106th Congress. Please let me

know if I can be of any assistance in the future.

Sincerely,

ROBERT T. SCULLY,
Executive Director.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,
AND PENSIONS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. PRESIDENT, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "Reducing Medical Error: A look at the IoM report" during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 26, 2000, at 9:30 a.m.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN
AFFAIRS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 26, 2000, to conduct a hearing on the renomination of Alan Greenspan to Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY MONTH

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, shortly before the first session of the 106th Congress adjourned, I introduced, and the Senate passed, a resolution designating January 2000 as "National Biotechnology Month." I rise today to formally recognize National Biotechnology Month here in the Senate.

While back in Minnesota, I had the opportunity to meet with some of my constituents who are in the biotechnology industry. Whether it's agricultural, medical, or environmental applications of biotechnology, Minnesota is a leader in the field.

Here are some characteristics of the biotechnology industry nationally:

Over 200 million people worldwide have been helped by the more than 80 biotechnology drug products and vaccines approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

There are more than 350 biotechnology drug products and vaccines currently in human clinical trials and hundreds more in early development in the United States. These medicines are designed to treat various cancers, Alzheimer's, heart disease, multiple sclerosis, AIDS, obesity and other conditions.

Biotechnology will help us feed the world by developing new and better agriculture commodities that are disease and pest resistant and offer higher yields as well.

Environmental biotechnology products make it possible to more efficiently clean up hazardous waste without the use of caustic chemicals.

Industrial biotechnology applications have led to cleaner processes with lower production of wastes and lower energy consumption, in such industrial sectors as chemicals, pulp and paper, textiles, food and fuels, metals and minerals and energy. For example, much of the denim produced in the United States is finished using biotechnology enzymes.

DNA fingerprinting, a biotech process, has dramatically improved criminal investigation and forensic medicine, as well as afforded significant advances in anthropology and wildlife management.

There are 1,283 biotechnology companies in the United States—many in Minnesota.

Market capitalization, the amount of money invested in the U.S. biotechnology industry, increased 4 percent in 1998, from \$93 billion to \$97 billion.

Approximately one-third of biotech companies employ fewer than 50 employees. More than two-thirds employ fewer than 135 people.

The U.S. biotechnology industry currently employs more than 153,000 people in high-wage, high-value jobs.

Biotechnology is one of the most research-intensive industries in the world. The U.S. biotech industry spent \$9.9 billion in research and development in 1998. The top five biotech companies spent an average of \$121,400 per employee on R&D.

Mr. President, biotechnology plays an extremely important part in my life because a little over a year ago I had an artificial valve implanted in my heart to correct a condition I had for years. Without the research and commitment of this industry, I might not have had that option available to me.

I have always been a believer in biomedical and basic scientific research and the advances we will see in the future will be testimony to the importance and foresight of the investment we make today—and I have no doubt the future holds great promise. •

ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I have spoken in this Chamber before about the exemplary life of Elizabeth Glaser and the work of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, which bears her name. I rise today to again speak about Elizabeth and her remarkable work and life.

In 1986, Elizabeth and her husband, Paul, discovered that she and her two children were infected with HIV as a result of a blood transfusion following a difficult childbirth. In 1988, following the death of their daughter, Ariel, to AIDS she founded a foundation to raise money for scientific research for pediatric AIDS. At the time there was little coordinated research focused on the

effect of this disease on children or pharmaceutical testing of protocols for pediatric AIDS.

In 1994, Elizabeth succumbed to this terrible disease after a long and courageous battle.

Today, eleven years after its founding, the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation has raised more than \$85 million in support of AIDS research. This has led to a new and greater understanding of HIV/AIDS and its effects on children.

Among the more exciting and promising breakthroughs this research has provided is the drug Nevirapine. Last year, a study in Uganda showed that Nevirapine could prevent almost half of HIV transmissions from mothers to infants—and at a fraction of the cost of other, less effective, treatments.

Mr. President, some 1,800 children are infected with HIV each day. The United Nations reports that 33.6 million people are infected with HIV or have developed AIDS; more than two-thirds of these people live in Sub-Saharan Africa. As the nature and demographics of HIV/AIDS evolves, the work of groups like the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation is a pioneer in its field, richly deserving of the support and attention it receives.

Elizabeth Glaser remains a source of strength and inspiration to all of us. And her good works continue to reap benefits for countless thousands of people. •

TRIBUTE TO MR. BOB EDDLEMAN

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to salute the outstanding public service of a conservationist and member of the agriculture community in the state of Indiana.

After 42 years of service, Bob Eddleman, Indiana State Conservationist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, retired at the end of December. In his role as public servant, Bob set an example for everyone with his steadfast concern for conservation and dedication to the preservation of natural resources of his home state.

Mr. Eddleman was born and raised on a farm in Crawford County, Indiana. He was an active member of 4-H and Future Farmers of America and took an interest in activities relating to the conservation of soil and water resources. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture at Purdue University and a Master of Public Administration from the University of Oklahoma.

His career of federal service began in 1957 as a student trainee for the USDA Soil Conservation Service in English, Indiana. After serving as a soil conservationist, a district conservationist and an area conservationist in Indiana, his career path took him to New York as assistant state conservationist and then back to the Midwest as deputy state conservationist in Illinois. In 1980 Bob returned to the Hoosier state as state conservationist.